DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 238 642 RC 014 514

TITLE Appalachian Regional Commission: 1982 Annual Report.
INSTITUTION Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 83
NOTE 95p.; For related document, see ED 216 853.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Basic Skills; Census Figures; Coal; *Community Development; Demography; Economically Disadvantaged; Educational Improvement; Elementary Secondary Education; Employer Supported Day Care; *Financial Support; Health Personnel; *Health Services; Housing; Infant Mortality; Inservice Teacher Education; Planning Commissions; *Program Costs; Program Descriptions; Regional Planning; Regional Programs; *Rural Development; *Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS *Appalachia; Highways

ABSTRACT

Fiscal year 1982 was transitional for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), as it was the last year of the broad economic development program and a year of reduced funding and new limits on programs. In 1981, Congress had requested that ARC prepare a plan for completion of the Appalachian highway system and for a 3 to 5 year ARC finish-up development program. Activities under the last year of the traditional program included highway construction, a survey of local development districts (LDDs), the Alabama basic skills improvement program for elementary schools, and a Mississippi pilot project to upgrade training and development of vocational education teachers through inservice training. The finish-up program, begun at the end of fiscal 1982, included completion of 666 miles of highway, a regionwide jobs and private investment program, a health program for areas lacking basic health care or having high infant mortality rates, and a special program to aid the 67 most distressed and underdeveloped Appalachian counties. ARC received funding of $155 million for fiscal 1983. Report sections discuss objectives and activities, finances, and projects (by category); provide maps, county population change data, and program categories and funding for the 13 Appalachian states; and include an address list and map of Appalachian LDDs. (MH)

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1982 Annual Report

Appalachian Regional Commission

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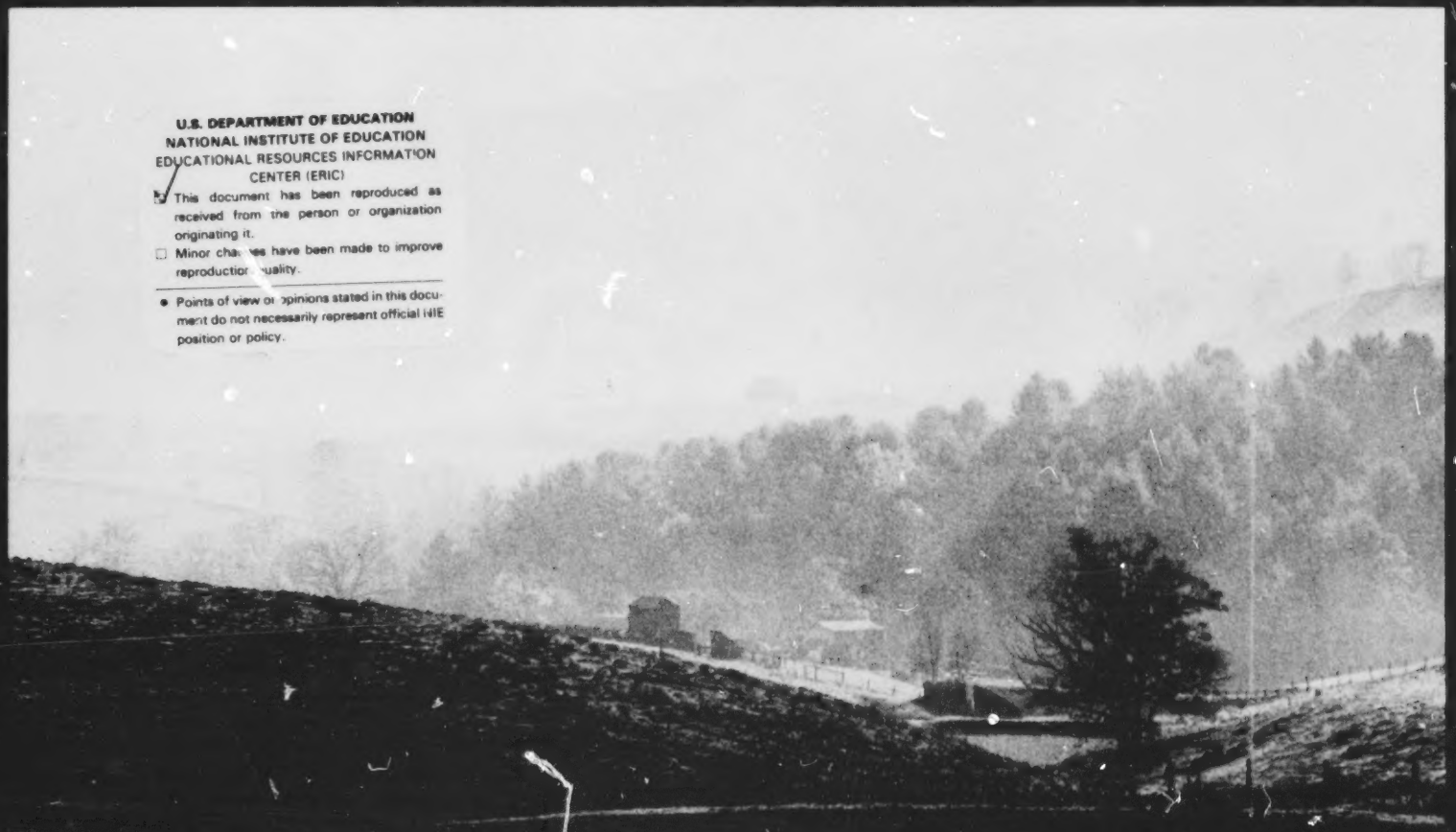

RC014514

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

March 31, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you for transmittal to the Congress a report on the activities carried on under this Act during Fiscal Year 1982.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

WINIFRED A. PIZZANO
Federal Co-Chairman

WILLIAM F. WINTER
Governor of Mississippi
States' Co-Chairman

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1982 Annual Report
Appalachian Regional Commission

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Washington, D.C. 20235

Cover photograph: Bland County in southwestern Virginia.
Photographer: Bill Blanton

Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number 66-61155

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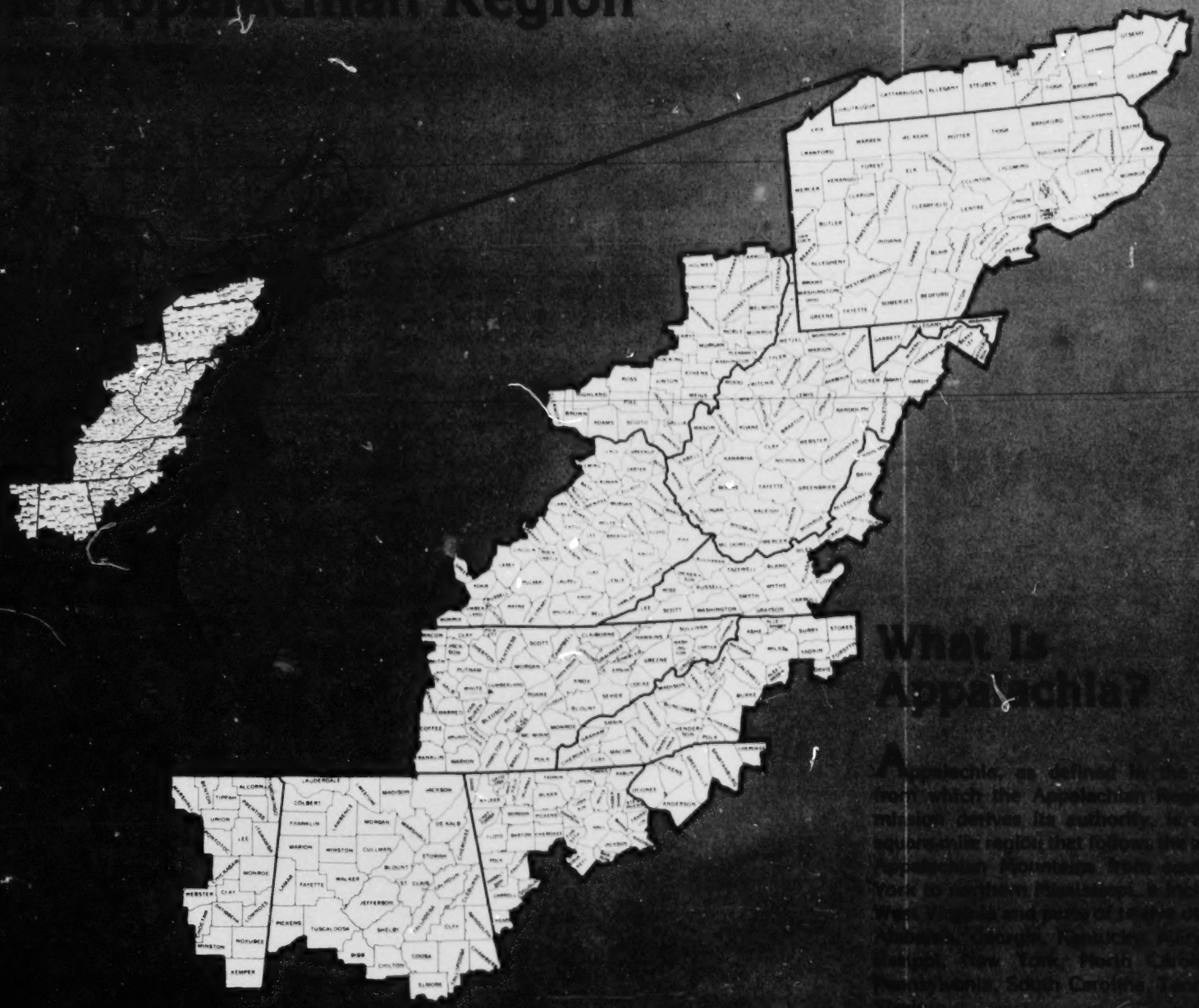
The Appalachian Region



What Is Appalachia?

Appalachia, as defined by the Congress from which the Appalachian Regional Commission derives its authority, is a 195,000 square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

A Year of Transition

In the last days of fiscal year 1982, President Reagan appointed and Congress confirmed Winifred A. Pizzano as federal cochairman and Jacqueline L. Phillips as alternate federal cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

The year had been one of transition for the Commission, a fact recognized by Ms. Pizzano at her Senate confirmation hearing. It was the last year of the broad economic development program the Commission had been executing since 1965. It was a year when ARC funds were again reduced, and the Commission adopted new limits on its programs. After describing the Region's progress and present conditions at her confirmation hearing, Ms. Pizzano said, "The challenge before the Commission is to deal . . . efficiently with these and other problems while the federal role changes and funds available to ARC are limited."

Fiscal year 1982 was also a year when the economy of the Region, which had for years been on a steady uphill climb, shuddered before signs of national recovery began to appear.

A Difficult Period for the Region

Recession was more intensified in parts of the Region than in the nation as a whole. Appalachian unemployment in September 1982 was 12.4 percent, well above the national average of 9.7 percent but parallel to that in cities and towns with similar industrial bases. Moreover, in 27 Appalachian counties the unemployment rate was 20 percent or worse, and in one—McDowell County, West Virginia—it had risen to 32 percent.

The Appalachian economy was suffering more from the recession than other parts of the nation for several reasons:

- The Region has a relatively large percentage of workers in manufacturing, one of the hardest-hit sectors of the economy, with heavy concentrations of workers in textiles and apparel, industries related to automobile and steel production and industries dependent on the construction industry, such as furniture, lumber and wood products and primary metals.
- Coal plays an important role in the Appalachian economy, and the coal export market has recently been seriously affected by the world oil glut, the world recession and other factors.
- Many of Appalachia's industries, such as iron and steel, lumber and wood, and apparel, are especially sensitive to competition from foreign imports.

The Finish-Up Program

The Administration proposed in 1981 that the ARC highway program be transferred to the Department of Transportation and that the nonhighway programs be ended.

Congress, however, responded to a request from the Appalachian governors for more time to finish up the ARC economic development mission. Continuing resolutions (P.L. 97-51 and P.L. 97-85) and regular appropriations legislation (P.L. 97-88) provided $100 million for the ARC highway programs in fiscal year 1982 and $50 million for the nonhighway programs of the Commission.

This funding was significantly below that of previous years, but it kept ARC intact while Congress and the Administration considered the future of the Commission beyond the expiration of its authorizing legislation September 30, 1982 (P.L. 96-506).

In appropriating ARC funds for fiscal 1981, Congress had requested that the Commission prepare a report suggesting "a plan for the completion of the Appalachian highway system" and for "a three-to-five-year ARC area development finish-up program." Over a period of months, details of a finish-up program that would satisfy this request and provide the best use of the limited federal resources available were worked out among all the interested parties: the Commission, the Appalachian states, the Congressional committees concerned with ARC legislation, local development districts and other local bodies and officials, and round-table groups of businessmen.

At hearings held in the Region and on the Hill, the Appalachian governors reaffirmed their support for an independent ARC, of which they were members, and its partnership approach to economic development.

In December 1981, the response to the Congressional request was ready. "A Report to Congress from the Appalachian Governors Concerning the Appalachian Regional Commission," transmitted to Congress on December 31 and described in detail below, proposed major changes in the Commission's highway and nonhighway programs: that only the highest-priority uncompleted segments of the planned Appalachian Development Highway System be constructed with ARC funds and that the area development activities be limited to three areas—a regionwide jobs and private investment program, a health finish-up program in sections of the Region still lacking basic health care or having high infant mortality rates, and a special program to aid the long neglected, most distressed Appalachian counties.

The report also proposed several policy changes. It set goals, dollar ceilings and time limits for all ARC programs. It limited ARC funding to a maximum of 50 percent for nonhighway projects. (In March 1983 the limitation of 50 percent was waived in the case of the distressed county program due to Congressional recognition that the requirement in these counties, where local matching funds were scarce, would eliminate many needed projects.) For the jobs and private investment program, the major part of the area development program, involvement of the private sector would have to be demonstrated for each project funded.

The report also proposed that an Appalachian foundation be established to "strengthen the public-private partnership needed to attain our ultimate objective: an Appalachia fully in the

mainstream of the American economy."

The House and Senate subcommittees responsible for ARC legislation held hearings in the spring on the proposed program. When the House Subcommittee on Economic Development of the Public Works and Transportation Committee visited Huntington, West Virginia, i January 1982, Governor John Y. Brown, Jr., of Kentucky, then ARC states' cochairman, testified on behalf of the Appalachian program, reminding the subcommittee that the year before "every Governor, all 13 of the Appalachian group, said it was the finest Federal program that they had ever had a chance to participate in at the State level."

Later in the spring, Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Regional and Community Development of the Committee on Environment and Public Works that "there is not a program that I know of in the Appalachian Region that is more popular with the Governors."

In all, 5 of the 13 Appalachian governors testified in support of the program, while local elected officials and private-sector leaders from Appalachia also gave their recommendations on various aspects of the proposed program.

Meanwhile, the Commission undertook several initiatives to begin the transition to the modified program so that it could get under way at the beginning of fiscal 1983. At a governors' quorum meeting in July, the Commission passed a resolution setting policies to implement the three-part nonhighway portion of the program. This resolution specified the funding criteria for investments under the jobs and private investment, health finish-up and distressed county programs and described the types of projects that each could fund. In addition, it approved the list of counties eligible for the health finish-up and distressed county programs.

By the end of the year, a bill extending ARC's area development program for five years and its highway program for eight had passed the House by a 3-1 margin. A bill extending ARC for one year was unanimously passed by the Senate. The Senate, however, declined to take up full authorization of this finish-up program. The two bills did not go to conference. ARC was continued in operation into fiscal 1983, however, through the continuing resolutions passed by Congress in September and extended in December funding overall government operations. As a result, ARC received funding of $155 million for fiscal 1983.

Operating a Changing Program

At the same time that the Commission was moving ahead to plan and refine its new program, it was also continuing the last year of funding under the traditional program. Typical activities of the year are described briefly below. Most of the projects initiated during the year are in line with ARC's new finish-up emphases, but some (the upgrading of vocational education teachers in Mississippi and the maternal health care project in Coshocton County, Ohio, for instance) are examples of projects that will no longer be eligible under the new program.

Highway Construction. Of the total 3,025 miles authorized in the Appalachian Development Highway System, construction was under way or completed on 1,863.8 miles by September 30, 1982, and 1,660.2 miles were open to traffic. On the Appalachian access road system, construction was under way or completed on 745.8 miles.

LDD Survey. During the year ARC conducted a survey of its 69 local development districts (LDDs). The survey, which dealt with the impact of budget cuts on the districts, revealed that 49 percent of LDD board members were businessmen. Earlier surveys had shown that 63 percent of board members were locally elected officials, many of them business leaders serving in part-time public positions.

According to the survey, federal funding for district administration from FY 81 to FY 82 dropped an average of 17 percent, a drop offset to some degree by a 13.2 percent increase in state funding and a 19.6 percent increase in local funding. However, total staffing of the districts was cut 23 percent because of the funding changes.

To help make up for these losses, many districts collected fees for services once provided free to local governments. New services were also offered on a fee or cost basis, to businesses as well as local governments. Further, districts successfully sought support from private foundations and philanthropic institutions.

Matching Doctors and Communities. ARC established the Appalachian Health Professions Clearinghouse, headquartered in Washington and operated by the ARC staff, to refer health-care professionals to practices in Appalachia and to help Appalachian communities find the health-care providers they need. Operated with federal and state funds with no fee charged to health professionals or communities, the clearinghouse has used newsletters and brochures to make its services known to communities and providers. A special target of its publicity has been the medical students and residents who have received loans from the National Health Service Corps for their medical education and must repay these loans by serving health manpower shortage areas. Although the clearinghouse aims its efforts primarily at physicians, it also helps place dentists, nurse practitioners and physician assistants.

Some Appalachian states have actively participated in clearinghouse activities by establishing state recruitment offices through which clearinghouse efforts are channeled. These offices maintain up-to-date information on the communities that have the greatest health needs. They sometimes run recruitment fairs or training workshops for communities seeking health manpower.

Assisting Development of a High-Technology Corridor. A high-technology corridor in Tennessee, along the Pellissippi Parkway between Oak Ridge and the Knoxville area, will be developed with the help of $1.2 million in ARC funds. The new nonprofit Tennessee Technology Foundation will develop the corridor, along which two high-technology businesses have already located. The ARC funds will be used for start-up costs and general administrative costs

for up to five years for the foundation, whose formation was recommended by a statewide task force of business and community leaders. The foundation will build on the technical educational base in the area, which includes the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TVA, the University of Tennessee in Knoxville and its associated Space Institute in Tullahoma.

Plans for the project include a training institute for employees of high-tech industries on a new campus for the State Technical Institute of Knoxville, to be combined with the Oak Ridge campus of Roane State Community College, and a technology business center to help entrepreneurs reach production stage.

Improvement of Basic Skills. A component of the statewide basic skills improvement program and the comprehensive plan of the Alabama state department of education, this four-year-old Alabama project is designed to improve the basic skills of reading, mathematics and oral and written communication. It has granted funds to ten elementary schools. While each school has worked toward the overall objectives in a slightly different way, all have used ARC funds to supply additional teaching staff and aides, to purchase or create new and more effective instructional materials and to find ways to involve parents in improving their children's basic skills. A special basic skills team from the state department of education has assisted all schools in the project. Achievement and basic skills tests are administered to help evaluate the effectiveness of the project.

Providing Maternal Health Care. A program was established to provide prenatal and postnatal care to low-income Coshocton County, Ohio, women who do not qualify for welfare and have inadequate or no health insurance. Health professionals in the county had noticed that increasing numbers of pregnant women were coming to the emergency room of the only hospital in the county to deliver without having any prenatal care during their pregnancies. A lack of prenatal care is known to contribute to infant mortality. The purpose of the project is to prevent low-birth-weight babies and high-risk deliveries. Clients are provided with physical examinations, laboratory testing, nutritional assessments and counseling on pregnancy and child care.

Encouraging Business to Establish Child Care Programs. A study by Winthrop College in South Carolina explored incentives to business and industry to subsidize child care programs. The study's four major components were (1) a survey of working women in South Carolina; (2) a review of current literature on employer-supported child care; (3) on-site visits to study models of employer-supported child care; and (4) development of a marketing package to promote the concept. This marketing package is now being used by child care providers in approaching the private sector; the package includes information on tax laws, insurance, child care standards and other regulatory factors. The project was undertaken in response to recommendations from a governor's task force which had pointed out the large increase in the state over recent years in numbers of employed women and urged increased child support services to make it easier for more women to be employed.

Supplying a Clinic for a Rural Coal-Mining Area. In Floyd County, Kentucky, several small rural mining communities virtually isolated from large service centers receive basic health services from a clinic whose rented facility was recently destroyed by fire. ARC funds have helped to build and equip a clinic building to replace the mobile homes adapted and temporarily used by the clinic. This community of 13,000 raised $80,000 to contribute to the cost of the permanent building.

Promoting Conversion to Coal. In FY 82, ARC developed a guidebook to help small and medium-sized industries make the decisions necessary to convert to the use of coal for electricity or heating. It also helped disseminate information on conversion at the state and local levels, working, for example, with a local development district in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Rehabilitating Rural Housing. ARC provided $250,000 to the Regional Housing Council of Southern Tier New York for a demonstration project in the rehabilitation of rural housing through the combined use of public and private funds. The $250,000 in ARC funds will permit $550,000 to be borrowed at reduced interest rates for the rehabilitation of three types of rural housing:

1. rental properties housing 1-4 families
2. larger homes owned and occupied by an elderly person or persons, to be converted into 2-4 family units
3. properties foreclosed for tax delinquency.

The overall purpose of the project is to restore to good condition some of the essentially sound housing stock of rural New York and thereby increase the supply of good housing available at reasonable rates to rural residents.

Upgrading Vocational Education Teachers. In the 20 Appalachian counties of Mississippi, the number of vocational education teachers tripled during the ten years from 1969 to 1979 as a result of the ARC emphasis on establishing vocational education facilities. In order to upgrade the training and development of teachers, especially new teachers, the state division of vocational-technical education has received a three-year grant from ARC for in-service training. The program is offered at local vocational centers and off-campus locations of Mississippi State University.

This pilot project is intended eventually to be extended to other areas of the state. An effective mechanism for raising the level of vocational education, the project has developed such innovations as preparation of a directory listing industries in Appalachian Mississippi that are willing to help train vocational education teachers by letting them actually work at the industries for short periods and take part in company training programs.

Making Use of New SBA Program. More than 20 Appalachian local development districts (LDDs) made use of a relatively new Small Business Administration program to set up organizations during the year that would qualify as certified development companies (CDCs). The purpose of this joint government/private-sector program is to make it possible for small businesses to obtain financing for the acquisition of land, construction and equipment. Loans can be made for up to 25 years, the type of long-term financing which is often difficult for small businesses to get.

Once it has set up a CDC, a development district can often put together a financing package to help a small business obtain better terms than otherwise available. SBA can guarantee a maximum of $500,000 of bonds in any one package arranged through a CDC. The development districts expect eventually to make their CDCs self supporting, largely through the packaging fees they are allowed to charge.

This program constitutes a valuable development tool that is expected to help create jobs as well as to aid in city and areawide development.

Assisting Small Coal Producers. In order to help small and medium-sized coal producers to take better advantage of the coal export market, ARC offered technical assistance during the year in several forms. The Commission prepared a series of five reports analyzing export opportunities, the structure of the export market and port capacity problems. It provided staff and financial support for a number of seminars and conferences throughout Appalachia on the same topics. It helped to organize a cooperative of small and medium-sized coal producers in eastern Kentucky which negotiated the sale of almost half a million tons of coal to Italy.

Appalachian Foundation

Throughout the year the Commission explored initiatives that would lead to creation of an Appalachian foundation. The Commission was interested in launching a cooperative public/private effort to build a pool of capital that could be used, along with other kinds of assistance, on specific efforts for the development of the Region to complement the work of ARC. In earlier decades, much of the wealth generated by Appalachia's natural resources had been extracted from the Region without much benefit to the Appalachian people. Many corporations and individuals have shown an increasing commitment to the communities where they are doing business.

The Commission allocated $600,000 during the year to launch the Foundation and fund its first-year operating costs. It also appointed a Foundation committee composed of the federal cochairman and representatives of five Appalachian states (Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia); this committee was directed to prepare and file final incorporation documents.

(The Foundation's articles of incorporation were filed in Virginia on January 28, 1983, after the conclusion of fiscal 1982. An initial board was designated, consisting of the federal cochairman and the current and preceding states' cochairmen. This initial board was given responsibility for approving the Foundation's bylaws and electing to the board of directors not fewer than 14 directors in addition to the 13 Appalachian governors.)

The Finish-Up Program

The finish-up program, launched at the end of fiscal year 1982, was designed to help the Region make the transition from dependence on assistance furnished by ARC to the point where it could continue to make economic progress without the assistance. The program called for specific goals. Within three years the basic health program was expected to be completed. Special assistance to the most distressed counties and a regionwide program to create and retain jobs and stimulate private investment was planned for five years. Completion of the most vital uncompleted highway segments was scheduled for eight years.

Changes in the Highway Program. Completion of the total planned 3,033-mile Appalachian Development Highway System would cost approximately an additional $7 billion in federal funds, according to estimates in late 1981, but this level of federal funding did not seem achievable. The finish-up program, therefore, provides for construction of only 666 of the remaining 1,303 uncompleted miles. The criteria for segments to be selected for construction were developed by negotiation among the states and the federal cochairman in the usual ARC process. The segments to be constructed include:

- segments within each state carrying the highest overall traffic and contributing the most to economic development
- segments eliminating the most restrictive gaps in continuity of the system
- segments expected to carry the most coal traffic by 1985
- segments completing the most critical crossings of state lines.

For completion of 550 miles, a ceiling of $2.27 billion in federal funds was set. The Appalachian states committed themselves to building an additional 116 miles of the system essentially with other resources.

The modified highway program would:

- complete approximately 79 percent of the authorized system, for a total of about 2,400 miles of improved highway
- construct the 150 miles of highway segments carrying the largest volumes of coal
- leave 26 state-line crossings in adequate condition
- virtually complete 10 corridors of the 26 in the system.

Changes in the Area Development Program. The bulk of ARC area development funds—nearly 75 percent of the total—will be used for the jobs and private investment part of the program. A limit of 50 percent of the total cost is established as the maximum ARC funding permissible in projects under the jobs and private investment program and the health finish-up program. Some projects formerly eligible for ARC funding are no longer eligible: libraries, cultural centers or recreation facilities; construction of schools,

hospitals or government office buildings; construction of community centers or social service facilities, except for primary care facilities under the health finish-up program, facilities eligible under the distressed counties program and facilities for industry-related child care under the jobs and private investment program; operational assistance beyond start-up and the first year of operations.

Jobs and Private Investment Program. This program will fund projects supporting the creation and retention of private-sector jobs, upgrading manpower for jobs in the Region and stimulating private-sector investment. All 397 Appalachian counties are eligible for funding of projects under this jobs and private investment program. All projects selected for support must provide evidence of private-sector investment, such as monetary contributions, donation of space, expertise or equipment, investment in a related project as a result of project activities, or corporate or community leadership and involvement in planning and implementing project activities.

Eligible activities are those that involve:

- creation and retention of jobs, where Commission funds are necessary to assure a firm private-sector commitment to locate, expand or stay in the area
- upgrading manpower for jobs in the Region, where Commission funds will initiate training that is relevant to the current job market or improve basic skills necessary to qualify for jobs
- attracting private investments, where Commission funds are necessary to bring about specific private investments that will meet high-priority objectives substantially enhancing the economic development potential of an area.

Projects eligible for funding under this program include:

- infrastructure projects, such as access roads, water and sewer improvements or other community facilities for or supporting enterprise sites
- human resources projects of the following types:

1. job-relevant training programs, including training or upgrading to improve immediate job prospects
2. basic skills programs for adults or secondary-level vocational students to improve reading, writing, computational or basic computer literacy skills in direct preparation for employment or graduation
3. child-care programs to meet the needs of specific industries and their employees, including construction of facilities and establishment or adaptation of programs
4. housing programs needed to support or expand business and industry
5. enterprise development programs, such as assistance in developing coal marketing and export strategies, technical assistance for small business development and energy enterprise revolving loan funds.

Funds allocated to the jobs and private investment program for fiscal 1983 total $34.3 million.

Distressed Counties Program. This special program is designed to help Appalachians who live in the most distressed and underdeveloped counties in the Region (see list on page 6). More than one million Appalachians live in these 67 counties, where many communities lack even the most basic facilities and the resources to provide them. Unemployment and poverty rates are high and housing inadequate in these largely rural counties.

Four indicators were used to identify the 67 counties eligible under this program: per capita income, unemployment, poverty and infant mortality. Counties included fall in the bottom quarter of Appalachian counties in at least three of these four categories.

Funds under this program will be used chiefly to provide safe drinking water and affordable waste disposal, to give these counties a basis for hope of progress in the future. Funds can also be used for activities eligible under the jobs and private investment program.

Funds allocated to this program for fiscal 1983 total $9.6 million.

Health Finish-Up Program. This program is designed to complete within three years the ARC objectives of bringing primary health care within reasonable commuting distance of people in the Region, of reducing infant mortality in counties with the worst rates and of recruiting needed health manpower in shortage areas.

Counties eligible for primary care projects, listed on page 7, were selected on the basis of being areas short in health manpower (as designated by the Department of Health and Human Services) that lacked primary care or coverage from nearby areas. Counties eligible for infant mortality reduction projects, listed on page 7, were selected on the basis of having infant mortality rates for the years 1977-79 that were 150 percent of the national average, or more.

This program will fund:

- primary care projects that provide reasonable access—generally within 30 minutes, under normal conditions—to basic day-to-day health care by a physican, physician extender or nurse, for the general population of health manpower shortage areas. Primary care is defined as family-oriented entry-level ambulatory care and assumes responsibility for diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and referrals to more specialized services. It may include dental, preventive and home health care in addition to basic health care. Eligible projects include establishing clinics, extending outreach or satellite services and assisting recruitment of primary care physicians.
- projects to reduce infant mortality. Eligible activities will include training courses, public education programs and prenatal services.
- recruitment technical assistance projects to help place needed health providers in health manpower shortage areas throughout the Region.

Funds allocated to this program for fiscal 1983 total $5.1 million.

Finish-Up Program Objectives. The ARC finish-up program cannot complete the job of bringing Appalachia fully into the mainstream of the American economy. Gaps will still remain between Appalachian and national levels of in-

come, community services, jobs, housing, health and education, but the finish-up program will further narrow many of these gaps. It is expected to complete in an orderly fashion ARC efforts now in progress. And it will leave in place in the Region a solid base for continuing development.

Counties Eligible for Assistance under the Distressed Counties Program

Alabama

Bibb
Clay
Coosa
Lawrence
Pickens
Randolph

Georgia

Dawson
Towns
Union

Kentucky

Bath
Carter
Clay
Clinton
Jackson
Knott
Lawrence
Lee
Lewis
Lincoln
McCreary
Magoffin
Menifee
Morgan
Owsley
Powell
Russell
Wolfe

Mississippi

Benton
Kemper
Marshall
Noxubee
Tippah
Webster
Winston

North Carolina

Cherokee
Jackson
Swain

Ohio

Adams
Pike

Pennsylvania

Sullivan

Tennessee

Campbell
Claiborne
Clay
Cocke
Cumberland
Fentress
Grundy
Hancock
Jackson
Meigs
Overton
Pickett
Scott

Virginia

Lee

West Virginia

Braxton
Calhoun
Clay
Gilmer
Lincoln
McDowell
Mingo
Pendleton
Pocahontas
Roane
Summers
Taylor
Webster

Counties Eligible for Assistance under the Primary Care Program

Alabama

Cherokee
Walker
Winston

Georgia

Banks
Cherokee
Jackson
Murray*
Walker

Kentucky

Garrard
Greenup
Knox
Laurel
Montgomery
Owsley
Rockcastle
Russell
Whitley
Wolfe

Mississippi

Choctaw
Clay
Lowndes
Prentiss
Tishomingo
Union

New York

Chenango
Steuben
Tioga

North Carolina

Yancey

Ohio

Carroll
Monroe
Pike
Vinton

Pennsylvania

Bradford
Clinton
Crawford
Erie
Fulton
Juniata
Mercer
Monroe
Montour
Sullivan
Wayne

Tennessee

Jackson
Polk
Van Buren

Virginia

Bath
Dickenson*
Floyd
Russell

West Virginia

Calhoun
Clay
Gilmer
Hampshire
Jefferson
Mineral
Pendleton
Randolph
Roane*
Upshur

*Added in 1983 to reflect newly acquired data.

Counties Eligible for Assistance under the Infant Mortality Reduction Program

Alabama

Chambers
Cherokee
Lawrence
Winston

Georgia

Banks
Dawson
Heard
Murray
Towns

Kentucky

Bell
Clinton
Lewis
McCreary

Mississippi

Lee
Lowndes
Noxubee
Oktibbeha
Tippah
Webster

Tennessee

Fentress
Meigs

Virginia

Bland
Buchanan
Giles
Russell

West Virginia

Ohio
Pendleton
Pleasants
Pocahontas
Roane
Summers*
Tucker
Upshur

*Added in 1983 to reflect newly acquired data.

Finances

In the 18 years the Appalachian Regional Commission has been in existence, Congress has appropriated a total of nearly $4.9 billion for the Appalachian program, through September 30, 1983 (see Table 1 at right). Of this total, $3.0 billion has been for the highway program and $1.9 billion for the nonhighway program.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of ARC funding is provided by Congress in two stages, first authorizations and then appropriations, as is the case with most federal programs. Authorizations establish both the scope of program activities and the maximum limits on amounts that may be made available to carry out these programs. For the Appalachian program, authorizations of funds for the nonhighway portion of the program have been provided for two-year periods, and for the highway program for longer periods, usually four to five years.

Within the ceilings established by the authorizations, Congress then provides annual appropriations for the Appalachian program, generally not for the full amounts authorized.

Table 1
Appropriations for Appalachian Regional Development Programs
(in thousands of dollars)

		Nonhighway			
Fiscal Year	Highway	Area Development	Research and LDD	Administrative	Total
1965-66	$ 200,000	$ 103,450	$ 2,500	$ 1,290	$ 307,240
1967	100,000	54,700	2,750	1,100	158,550
1968	70,000	55,100	1,600	746	127,446
1969	100,000	70,600	3,000	850	174,450
1970	175,000	101,958	5,500	932	283,390
1971	175,000	119,500	7,500	968	302,968
1972	175,000	115,000	7,000	1,113	298,113
1973	205,000	127,000	11,000	1,217	344,217
1974	155,000	107,500	7,500	1,492	271,492
1975	160,000	125,000	8,500	1,747	295,247
1976	162,200	117,500	8,500	1,870	290,070
Transition Quarter	37,500	8,000	4,500	495	50,495
1977	185,000	109,500	8,500	1,925	304,925
1978	211,300	105,000	7,400	2,083	325,783
1979	233,000	137,923	7,700	2,297	380,920
1980	229,000	120,000	7,500	3,105	359,605
1981	214,600	78,400*	6,300*	3,192	302,492*
1982	100,000	44,200	5,800	2,900	152,900
1983	115,133	45,000	5,000	2,900	168,033
Total	**$3,002,733**	**$1,745,331**	**$118,050**	**$32,222**	**$4,898,336**

*After rescission.

Highway Funds

The original amount authorized for the ARC highway program in 1965 was $840 million and covered a six-year period, to 1971 (see Table 2 on page 9). Since that time Congress has raised the total authorization to $3,140 million through 1982 as more miles have been added to the system and as the costs of construction have risen with inflation. Neither the original authorization nor the increased funding, however, would be enough to complete the system. The total amount actually appropriated to date for highways, through fiscal 1982, is $2.9 billion.

Nonhighway Funds

Appalachian nonhighway funds have been used for a number of programs, including health, vocational and other education, mine area restoration, housing, water and sewer treatment, other community facilities, land stabilization, timber development, support of the multicounty local development districts (LDDs), research and supplemental grants. Originally, these funds were allocated to each state in a specific amount for each program

Table 2
Appalachian Highway Authorizations
(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered		Amount of Authorization Added	Amount of Authorization Cumulative
1965 Act	through	1971	$840.0	$ 840.0
1967 Amendments	through	1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendments	through	1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendments	through	1978	925.0	2,090.0
1975 Amendments	through	1981	840.0	2,930.0
1980 Amendments	through	1982	260.0	3,190.0
1982 Reconciliation Act	through	1982	-50.0	3,140.0

Cumulative authorization through 1982, $3,140 million.
Cumulative appropriation through 1982, $2,887.6 million.

then in existence. In 1971, Congress changed this system of authorization by allocating the nonhighway funds as a block. In response to this Congressional action, which gave the Commission greater flexibility in investing its funds according to individual state priorities, the Commission designed a new allocation system under which each state was given a single allocation, called an area development allocation, for four major programs: health and child development, vocational education, mine area reclamation and supplemental grants. Each state could determine how much of its area development allocation it wanted to use for each of these programs.

Since 1975, this single allocation system has expanded to cover all ARC nonhighway programs, except for Commission research and evaluation and the support of the LDDs.

The area development appropriation is divided among the states according to a formula that takes into account the land area, the population and the per capita income of the Appalachian portion of each state.

Sources of Funding

The commitment of the federal-state partners to the ARC process is demonstrated by the fact that the responsibility for funding is shared just as the decision-making process is. Appalachian and other federal funds have made up 61 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects (63 percent of highway projects and 59.5 percent of nonhighway projects—see Table 3 on page 10). The remainder of the costs has been paid by state, local and/or private funds, so that the federal government on the one hand and state, local and private funds on the other have invested close to equally in the program.

Over the years, the federal share of funding for grant-in-aid projects has been increased by legislation, and this increase is reflected in the Appalachian program. During the initial years, the federal share of the ARC highway program was slightly over 50 percent, but rose to 80 percent in fiscal 1982. The federal share of the nonhighway funding has also risen over the years, although not so steeply—from an original share of about 50 percent to 63.8 percent in fiscal 1982 and 59.5 percent on a cumulative basis.

Supplemental Grants

Because of their rural character, their relative poverty and their low tax bases, many Appalachian states and communities found it difficult to come up with the matching share required by law in many programs before federal funds can be granted. Although they were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public facilities, before the existence of ARC they often could not take advantage of a number of federal programs.

In response to this problem, Congress designed a unique feature of the Appalachian legislation, the supplemental grant program. Under this program, the federal share in grant programs may be raised (from the usual 30 to 66 percent) to as much as 80 percent of the

Table 3

Distribution of Total Cost among Sources of Funds for Approved Projects

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway Projects				Nonhighway Projects				All Projects			
	1982		Cumulative		1982		Cumulative		1982		Cumulative	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
ARC Funds	$105.8	80.0%	$2,863.7	63.0%	$ 62.2	25.6%	$1,817.6	30.1%	$168.0	45.0%	$ 4,681.3	44.2%
Other Federal Funds	—	—	—	—	92.5	38.2	1,778.0	29.4	92.5	24.7	1,778.0	16.8
Total, Federal	**$105.8**	**80.0%**	**$2,863.7**	**63.0%**	**$154.7**	**63.8%**	**$3,595.6**	**59.5%**	**$260.5**	**69.7%**	**$ 6,459.3**	**61.0%**
State Funds	$ 24.7	19.3%	$1,669.0	36.7%	$ 23.5	9.7%	$ 513.3	8.5%	$ 48.2	17.4%	$ 2,182.3	20.6%
Local Funds	0.7	0.7	13.3	0.3	64.1	26.5	1,935.4	32.0	64.8	12.9	1,948.7	18.4
Total, State and Local	**$ 25.4**	**20.0%**	**$1,682.3**	**37.0%**	**$ 87.6**	**36.2%**	**$2,448.7**	**40.5%**	**$113.0**	**30.3%**	**$ 4,131.0**	**39.0%**
Total Eligible Costs*	**$131.2**	**100.0%**	**$4,546.0**	**100.0%**	**$242.3**	**100.0%**	**$6,044.3**	**100.0%**	**$373.5**	**100.0%**	**$10,590.3**	**100.0%**

*Ineligible costs of projects, which are not eligible for matching federal grants, must be borne by the applicants.

cost of construction, so that the state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent as its matching share. The Appalachian states have used supplemental grants to construct many types of public facilities, including vocational education schools, colleges, health facilities, water systems, sewage treatment plants, recreational facilities, libraries and airports.

Each year the Commission utilizes supplemental grant funds in a slightly different manner, in accordance with priorities determined at the time by the Appalachian states (see Table 4 on page 11). The proportion used for water, sewer and sewage treatment facilities, which previously amounted to about 20 percent of these funds, rose steadily—from 38 percent in fiscal year 1973 to nearly 70 percent in fiscal year 1978—and then dropped to 52 percent by 1981; in 1982 it was up again to 66 percent. In 1982, industrial site development and community improvement utilized 24 percent of these funds, as compared to 21 percent in 1979 and 33 percent in 1981.

Health facilities, on the other hand, which once accounted for about 26 percent of these funds, utilized about 17 percent in 1975 and dropped to less than 2 percent in 1980 and less than 1 percent in 1981 and 1982. The share of education projects has dropped from an earlier 57 percent to somewhat more than 7 percent in the 1980-82 years.

It should be noted, however, that these amounts do not reflect completely the amounts of ARC funds used for construction of health and vocational education facilities since these may also be funded under ARC's basic health and vocational education programs.

Table 4

Supplemental Grant Projects Approved by Type of Program

(in thousands of dollars)

	1982 Program			Cumulative through 1982		
	No.	Amount	Percent	No.	Amount	Percent
Community Development:						
Water System	36	$ 9,129	36.9%	557	$158,716	23.1%
Water and Sewer	5	1,757	7.1	97	24,809	3.6
Waste Treatment	24	5,377	21.8	474	95,244	13.9
Recreation and Tourism	3	364	1.5	149	23,576	3.4
Community Improvement	4	1,585	6.4	86	22,343	3.3
Industrial Site Development	18	4,260	17.2	157	40,575	5.9
Airports	2	452	1.8	153	18,838	2.7
Solid Waste	—	—	—	47	7,314	1.1
Other	—	—	—	20	3,501	0.5
Subtotal	**92**	**$22,924**	**92.7%**	**1,740**	**$394,916**	**57.5%**
Education:						
Vocational Education	2	$ 160	0.7%	586	$ 84,478	12.3%
Higher Education	3	1,038	4.2	246	63,249	9.2
Libraries	3	551	2.2	174	21,315	3.1
ETV and NDEA	—	—	—	103	14,772	2.2
Subtotal	**8**	**$ 1,749**	**7.1%**	**1,109**	**$183,814**	**26.8%**
Health Facilities	**1**	**$ 54**	**0.2%**	**455**	**$107,759**	**15.7%**
Total	**101**	**$24,727**	**100.0%**	**3,304**	**$686,489**	**100.0%**

Projects Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Appalachian Regional Commission

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Share: Number of Projects	ARC Share: Amount	ARC Share: Percent of Total ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	29	$ 4,968,241	8.0%	$ 1,470,324	$ 5,327,057	$ 11,765,622
Child Development	7	3,285,299	5.3	1,611,568	3,905,410	8,802,277
Vocational Education and Other Education	27	7,955,740	12.8	573,279	17,404,282	25,933,301
Community Development	94	23,923,998	38.4	88,630,683	53,978,532	166,533,213
Energy and Enterprise Development	25	8,928,098	14.3	0	849,187	9,777,285
Environment and Natural Resources	4	771,286	1.2	0	335,550	1,106,836
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	3	913,467	1.5	98,180	1,894,885	2,906,532
Housing	7	3,274,108	5.3	55,000	1,310,841	4,639,949
Local Development District Planning and Administration	0	4,550,655	7.3	0	1,802,599	6,353,254
Research and Technical Assistance	34	3,666,736	5.9	45,187	755,751	4,467,674
Total	**230**	**$62,237,628**	**100.0%**	**$92,484,221**	**$87,564,094**	**$242,285,943**

Alabama

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**3,893.9**	**3,920.**	**0.7%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,430.1**	**2,447.8**	**0.7%**
Bibb	15.7	15.9	1.2%
Blount	36.5	37.3	2.2
Calhoun	119.8	120.8	.9
Chambers	39.2	39.3	.3
Cherokee	18.8	18.8	.4
Chilton	30.6	30.9	1.0
Clay	13.7	13.7	.0
Cleburne	12.6	12.7	.4
Colbert	54.5	54.9	.8
Coosa	11.4	11.4	.1
Cullman	61.6	62.1	.7
De Kalb	53.7	54.5	1.5
Elmore	43.4	44.1	1.7
Etowah	103.1	103.6	.5
Fayette	18.8	19.0	.8
Franklin	28.3	28.6	.9
Jackson	51.4	52.4	2.0
Jefferson	671.3	670.8	-.1
Lamar	16.5	16.5	.2
Lauderdale	80.5	81.4	1.1
Lawrence	30.2	30.3	.5
Limestone	46.0	46.1	.3
Madison	197.0	197.4	.2
Marion	30.0	30.4	1.1
Marshall	65.6	66.5	1.4
Morgan	90.2	90.9	.8
Pickens	21.5	21.4	-.2
Randolph	20.1	20.1	.2
St. Clair	41.2	42.5	3.1
Shelby	66.3	69.5	4.8
Talladega	73.8	74.5	.9
Tallapoosa	38.7	38.9	.7
Tuscaloosa	137.5	138.7	.9
Walker	68.7	69.4	1.1
Winston	22.0	22.3	1.6

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 599,182	$ 0	$ 339,048	$ 938,230
Vocational Education and Other Education	1,288,800	0	9,772,200	11,061,000
Community Development	1,150,948	4,114,258	1,325,666	6,590,872
Energy and Enterprise Development	223,960	0	70,000	293,960
Local Development District Planning and Administration	435,000	0	145,002	580,002
Research and Technical Assistance	353,307	0	33,334	386,641
Total	**$4,051,197**	**$4,114,258**	**$11,685,250**	**$19,850,705**

Georgia

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**5,463.1**	**5,565.**	**1.9%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,104.1**	**1,135.0**	**2.8%**
Banks	8.7	9.0	3.5%
Barrow	21.4	21.8	2.1
Bartow	40.8	41.6	2.0
Carroll	56.3	57.2	1.5
Catoosa	37.0	38.0	2.7
Chattooga	21.9	22.0	.5
Cherokee	51.7	54.0	4.4
Dade	12.3	12.5	1.5
Dawson	4.8	4.9	3.4
Douglas	54.6	56.8	4.1
Fannin	14.7	14.9	1.3
Floyd	79.8	80.6	1.0
Forsyth	28.0	29.1	3.9
Franklin	15.2	15.5	2.2
Gilmer	11.1	11.4	2.8
Gordon	30.1	30.6	1.8
Gwinnett	166.9	177.5	6.4
Habersham	25.0	25.5	2.0
Hall	75.6	77.5	2.5
Haralson	18.4	18.7	1.4
Heard	6.5	6.7	2.6
Jackson	25.3	25.8	1.7
Lumpkin	10.8	11.0	2.7
Madison	17.7	18.2	2.5
Murray	19.7	20.4	3.5
Paulding	26.1	27.1	3.8
Pickens	11.7	11.9	2.1
Polk	32.4	32.5	.5
Rabun	10.5	10.6	1.6
Stephens	21.8	21.9	.5
Towns	5.6	5.8	2.6
Union	9.4	9.6	2.5
Walker	56.5	56.9	.8
White	10.1	10.4	3.1
Whitfield	65.8	66.9	1.7

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 619,302	$ 0	$ 331,104	$ 950,406
Child Development	243,392	27,527	80,936	351,855
Vocational Education and Other Education	631,195	0	167,405	798,600
Community Development	1,284,854	527,592	2,216,986	4,029,432
Energy and Enterprise Development	221,173	0	7,500	228,673
Housing	532,522	0	10,841	543,363
Local Development District Planning and Administration	409,655	0	133,300	542,955
Research and Technical Assistance	316,541	0	33,800	350,341
Total	**$4,258,634**	**$555,119**	**$2,981,872**	**$7,795,625**

Kentucky

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**3,660.8**	**3,665.**	**0.1%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,077.1**	**1,087.5**	**1.0%**
Adair	15.2	15.3	.2%
Bath	10.0	10.0	-.4
Bell	34.3	34.2	-.5
Boyd	55.5	55.4	-.1
Breathitt	17.0	17.2	1.0
Carter	25.1	25.4	1.4
Casey	14.8	14.8	.1
Clark	28.3	28.4	.2
Clay	22.8	23.0	.9
Clinton	9.3	9.3	.1
Cumberland	7.3	7.3	.1
Elliott	6.9	7.0	1.1
Estill	14.5	14.5	.4
Fleming	12.3	12.3	-.5
Floyd	48.8	49.6	1.8
Garrard	10.9	10.9	.6
Green	11.0	11.0	-.5
Greenup	39.1	39.5	.9
Harlan	41.9	41.8	-.2
Jackson	12.0	12.1	1.0
Johnson	24.4	25.0	2.2
Knott	17.9	18.0	.4
Knox	30.2	30.7	1.4
Laurel	39.0	39.9	2.5
Lawrence	14.1	14.4	1.6
Lee	7.8	7.8	.6
Leslie	14.9	15.1	1.6
Letcher	30.7	31.1	1.4
Lewis	14.5	14.7	.9
Lincoln	19.1	19.1	.5
McCreary	15.6	15.8	1.2
Madison	53.4	53.9	1.0
Magoffin	13.5	13.8	1.8
Martin	13.9	14.3	2.9
Menifee	5.1	5.2	1.4
Monroe	12.4	12.3	-.6
Montgomery	20.0	20.3	1.2
Morgan	12.1	12.2	.6
Owsley	5.7	5.8	.9
Perry	33.8	34.3	1.4
Pike	81.1	82.4	1.6
Powell	11.1	11.4	2.7
Pulaski	45.8	46.2	.9
Rockcastle	14.0	14.0	.3
Rowan	19.0	19.1	.4
Russell	13.7	13.9	1.2
Wayne	17.0	17.1	.7
Whitley	33.4	34.1	2.0
Wolfe	6.7	6.7	.4

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 820,000	$ 0	$ 1,126,987	$ 1,946,987
Vocational Education and Other Education	23,369	0	33,731	57,100
Community Development	2,583,611	1,275,594	2,307,388	6,166,593
Energy and Enterprise Development	120,000	0	55,374	175,374
Environment and Natural Resources	26,250	0	8,750	35,000
Housing	745,529	55,000	750,000	1,550,529
Local Development District Planning and Administration	592,000	0	197,336	789,336
Research and Technical Assistance	310,825	0	129,109	439,934
Total	**$5,221,584**	**$1,330,594**	**$4,608,675**	**$11,160,853**

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Maryland

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**4,217.0**	**4,259.**	**1.0%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**220.1**	**222.0**	**0.9%**
Allegany	80.5	80.4	-.2%
Garrett	26.5	27.2	2.7
Washington	113.1	114.4	1.2

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 109,810	$ 0	$ 37,286	$ 147,096
Child Development	53,760	164,263	258,763	476,786
Vocational Education and Other Education	107,550	0	39,250	146,800
Community Development	1,279,093	13,444,520	4,168,287	18,891,900
Energy and Enterprise Development	35,200	0	29,800	65,000
Housing	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	83,000	0	43,811	126,811
Research and Technical Assistance	21,250	0	0	21,250
Total	**$2,889,663**	**$13,608,783**	**$4,577,197**	**$21,075,643**

Mississippi

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**2,520.6**	**2,536.**	**0.6%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**482.7**	**486.4**	**0.8%**
Alcorn	33.0	33.6	1.7%
Benton	8.2	8.2	.7
Chickasaw	17.9	17.9	.1
Choctaw	9.0	9.0	.2
Clay	21.1	21.2	.6
Itawamba	20.5	20.7	1.0
Kemper	10.1	10.0	-1.6
Lee	57.1	57.8	1.3
Lowndes	57.3	57.7	.6
Marshall	29.3	29.4	.3
Monroe	36.4	36.5	.2
Noxubee	13.2	13.1	-.7
Oktibbeha	36.0	36.6	1.7
Pontotoc	20.9	21.2	1.2
Prentiss	24.0	24.3	1.2
Tippah	18.7	18.9	.9
Tishomingo	18.4	18.7	1.6
Union	21.7	21.8	.5
Webster	10.3	10.3	-.3
Winston	19.5	19.4	-.3

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 365,557	$ 0	$ 114,078	$ 479,635
Child Development	254,681	549,129	491,336	1,295,146
Vocational Education and Other Education	267,672	0	113,028	380,700
Community Development	678,094	1,077,014	1,286,807	3,041,915
Energy and Enterprise Development	26,346	0	0	26,346
Environment and Natural Resources	520,472	0	303,616	824,088
Housing	63,132	0	0	63,132
Local Development District Planning and Administration	219,000	0	93,104	312,104
Research and Technical Assistance	639,493	0	130,000	769,493
Total	**$3,034,447**	**$1,626,143**	**$2,531,969**	**$7,192,559**

New York

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**17,558.1**	**17,598.**	**0.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,083.2**	**1,091.6**	**0.8%**
Allegany	51.7	52.4	1.4%
Broome	213.6	214.4	.4
Cattaraugus	85.7	86.6	1.0
Chautauqua	146.9	147.8	.6
Chemung	97.7	97.9	.3
Chenango	49.3	50.0	1.4
Cortland	48.8	49.2	.9
Delaware	46.8	47.3	.9
Otsego	59.1	59.6	1.0
Schoharie	29.7	30.2	1.6
Schuyler	17.7	17.8	.8
Steuben	99.2	99.8	.6
Tioga	49.8	50.5	1.4
Tompkins	87.1	88.0	1.1

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 504,490	$ 46,600	$ 634,585	$ 1,185,675
Child Development	25,100	18,424	15,144	58,668
Vocational Education and Other Education	300,744	39,593	246,434	586,771
Community Development	1,188,200	2,419,059	1,560,019	5,167,278
Energy and Enterprise Development	921,405	0	232,823	1,154,228
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	156,800	98,180	458,493	713,473
Housing	250,000	0	550,000	800,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	186,000	0	62,001	248,001
Research and Technical Assistance	506,945	45,187	172,483	724,615
Total	**$4,039,684**	**$2,667,043**	**$3,931,982**	**$10,638,709**

North Carolina

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**5,881.8**	**5,952.**	**1.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,217.7**	**1,236.0**	**1.5%**
Alexander	25.0	25.5	2.0%
Alleghany	9.6	9.7	1.3
Ashe	22.3	22.7	1.7
Avery	14.4	14.8	2.5
Buncombe	160.9	161.5	.4
Burke	72.5	73.2	.9
Caldwell	67.7	68.1	.5
Cherokee	18.9	19.2	1.4
Clay	6.6	6.9	5.0
Davie	24.6	26.5	7.7
Forsyth	243.7	246.5	1.2
Graham	7.2	7.0	-2.4
Haywood	46.5	46.9	.8
Henderson	58.6	60.5	3.3
Jackson	25.8	26.4	2.4
McDowell	35.1	35.8	1.9
Macon	20.2	21.2	4.9
Madison	16.8	17.5	4.0
Mitchell	14.4	14.5	.5
Polk	13.0	13.4	3.2
Rutherford	53.8	54.5	1.3
Stokes	33.1	34.0	2.8
Surry	59.4	59.8	.6
Swain	10.3	10.3	.6
Transylvania	23.4	23.8	1.8
Watauga	31.7	32.6	3.0
Wilkes	58.7	59.1	.8
Yadkin	28.4	29.0	1.9
Yancey	14.9	15.0	.4

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Volume I. Figures for 1981 are from the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management, "Provisional Estimates of North Carolina Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1981," November 1982, adjusted by ARC to the revised state estimate published by the Census Bureau in March 1983. ARC ratio-trend projected estimates give a total of 1,233.3 thousand for Appalachian North Carolina.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 138,320	$ 0	$ 110,408	$ 248,728
Child Development	1,509,679	715,329	1,946,971	4,171,979
Community Development	1,773,177	1,031,800	6,006,223	8,811,200
Energy and Enterprise Development	35,131	0	0	35,131
Local Development District Planning and Administration	417,000	0	145,391	562,391
Research and Technical Assistance	290,342	0	96,442	386,784
Total	**$4,163,649**	**$1,747,129**	**$8,305,435**	**$14,216,213**

Ohio

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**10,797.6**	**10,793.**	**-0.04%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,262.6**	**1,274.1**	**0.9%**
Adams	24.3	24.7	1.5%
Athens	56.4	57.0	1.1
Belmont	82.6	82.4	-.2
Brown	31.9	32.3	1.3
Carroll	25.6	25.9	1.2
Clermont	128.5	131.9	2.7
Coshocton	36.0	36.1	.3
Gallia	30.1	30.7	2.1
Guernsey	42.0	42.2	.5
Harrison	18.2	18.1	-.1
Highland	33.5	33.8	1.1
Hocking	24.3	24.6	1.4
Holmes	29.4	30.0	2.0
Jackson	30.6	30.8	.7
Jefferson	91.6	90.9	-.7
Lawrence	63.8	64.4	.9
Meigs	23.6	24.0	1.3
Monroe	17.4	17.6	1.2
Morgan	14.2	14.3	.7
Muskingum	83.3	83.9	.6
Noble	11.3	11.4	.5
Perry	31.0	31.4	1.1
Pike	22.8	23.1	1.5
Ross	65.0	65.6	.9
Scioto	84.5	85.0	.5
Tuscarawas	84.6	85.1	.6
Vinton	11.6	11.8	1.9
Washington	64.3	64.9	1.0

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 541,628	$ 7,000	$ 681,203	$ 1,229,831
Child Development	342,961	7,496	137,126	557,583
Vocational Education and Other Education	198,456	0	34,752	233,208
Community Development	1,139,000	845,500	2,554,750	4,539,250
Energy and Enterprise Development	78,170	0	9,750	87,920
Housing	307,271	0	0	307,271
Local Development District Planning and Administration	191,000	0	116,112	307,112
Research and Technical Assistance	242,439	0	57,000	299,439
Total	**$3,040,925**	**$929,996**	**$3,590,693**	**$7,561,614**

Pennsylvania

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**11,863.9**	**11,875.**	**0.1%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**5,994.2**	**6,003.4**	**0.2%**
Allegheny	1,450.1	1,437.5	-.9%
Armstrong	77.8	77.9	.2
Beaver	204.4	203.9	-.3
Bedford	46.8	47.3	1.0
Blair	136.6	137.0	.3
Bradford	62.9	63.5	.9
Butler	147.9	150.0	1.4
Cambria	183.3	183.0	-.2
Cameron	6.7	6.7	-.2
Carbon	53.3	53.6	.5
Centre	112.8	113.9	1.0
Clarion	43.4	43.9	1.2
Clearfield	83.6	84.6	1.2
Clinton	39.0	39.1	.4
Columbia	62.0	62.6	1.0
Crawford	88.9	89.4	.6
Elk	38.3	38.3	.0
Erie	279.8	280.7	.3
Fayette	159.4	160.1	.4
Forest	5.1	5.1	.7
Fulton	12.8	13.0	1.2
Greene	40.5	41.0	1.3
Huntingdon	42.3	42.6	.7
Indiana	92.3	93.6	1.5
Jefferson	48.3	48.9	1.1
Juniata	19.2	19.5	1.4
Lackawanna	227.9	227.5	-.2
Lawrence	107.1	107.3	.1
Luzerne	343.1	342.8	-.1
Lycoming	118.4	118.7	.2
McKean	50.6	50.7	.2
Mercer	128.3	128.3	.0
Mifflin	46.9	47.2	.6
Monroe	69.4	71.9	3.6
Montour	16.7	16.6	-.2
Northumberland	100.4	100.4	.0
Perry	35.7	36.5	2.2
Pike	18.3	18.9	3.3
Potter	17.7	17.8	.6
Schuylkill	160.6	160.7	.0
Snyder	33.6	34.0	1.1
Somerset	81.2	81.9	.9
Sullivan	6.3	6.4	.9
Susquehanna	37.9	38.1	.7
Tioga	41.0	40.9	-.1
Union	32.9	33.2	1.1
Venango	64.4	64.7	.3
Warren	47.4	47.4	.0
Washington	217.1	217.8	.3
Wayne	35.2	35.8	1.6
Westmoreland	392.3	394.2	.5
Wyoming	26.4	27.2	2.9

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 849,754	$ 63,000	$ 823,244	$ 1,735,998
Child Development	197,483	0	282,643	480,126
Vocational Education and Other Education	1,853,013	533,686	5,415,352	7,802,051
Community Development	1,341,184	6,463,550	4,339,063	12,143,797
Energy and Enterprise Development	5,320,223	0	43,500	5,363,723
Environment and Natural Resources	64,804	0	23,184	87,988
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	691,667	0	1,436,392	2,128,059
Local Development District Planning and Administration	568,000	0	223,417	791,417
Research and Technical Assistance	79,593	0	57,333	136,926
Total	**$10,965,721**	**$7,060,236**	**$12,644,128**	**30,670,085**

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South Carolina

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**3,121.8**	**3,170.**	**1.5%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**791.9**	**804.7**	**1.6%**
Anderson	133.2	136.2	2.2%
Cherokee	41.0	41.4	1.1
Greenville	287.9	292.3	1.5
Oconee	48.6	49.2	1.3
Pickens	79.3	81.2	2.4
Spartanburg	201.9	204.5	1.3

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 380,998	$ 1,353,724	$ 1,119,314	$ 2,854,036
Child Development	545,843	0	428,591	974,434
Vocational Education and Other Education	807,656	0	430,221	1,237,877
Community Development	1,798,651	0	3,590,151	5,388,802
Energy and Enterprise Development	91,685	0	88,678	180,363
Local Development District Planning and Administration	136,000	0	45,334	181,334
Research and Technical Assistance	48,750	0	16,250	65,000
Total	**$3,809,583**	**$1,353,724**	**$5,718,539**	**$10,881,846**

Tennessee

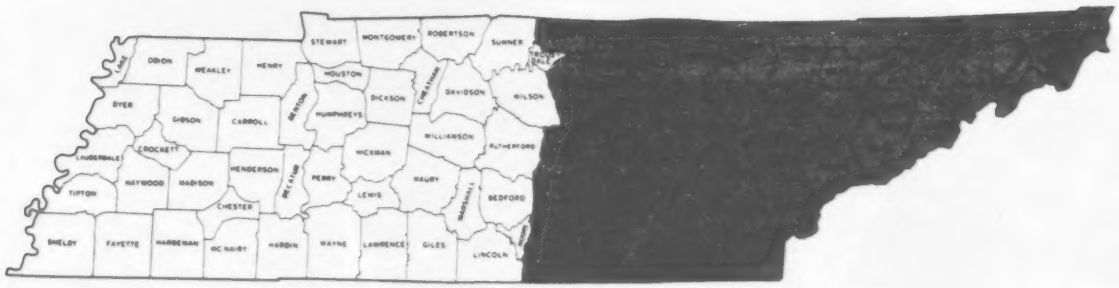
Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**4,591.1**	**4,624.**	**0.7%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,073.8**	**2,092.2**	**0.9%**
Anderson	67.3	67.9	.8%
Bledsoe	9.5	9.6	.9
Blount	77.8	78.8	1.3
Bradley	67.5	68.6	1.6
Campbell	34.9	35.5	1.8
Cannon	10.2	10.3	1.0
Carter	50.2	50.3	.3
Claiborne	24.6	25.1	2.0
Clay	7.7	7.7	.9
Cocke	28.8	28.9	.3
Coffee	38.3	38.6	.9
Cumberland	28.7	29.3	2.3
DeKalb	13.6	13.7	.6
Fentress	14.8	14.9	.7
Franklin	32.0	32.3	1.0
Grainger	16.8	17.0	1.3
Greene	54.4	54.6	.4
Grundy	13.8	14.0	1.5
Hamblen	49.3	49.8	1.0
Hamilton	287.7	288.6	.3
Hancock	6.9	6.9	.0
Hawkins	43.8	44.5	1.6
Jackson	9.4	9.5	.9
Jefferson	31.3	31.9	1.9
Johnson	13.7	13.9	1.1
Knox	319.7	321.1	.4
Loudon	28.6	28.7	.5
McMinn	41.9	42.0	.2
Macon	15.7	16.0	1.9
Marion	24.4	24.6	.9
Meigs	7.4	7.7	3.4
Monroe	28.7	29.1	1.5
Morgan	16.6	16.9	2.0
Overton	17.6	17.7	1.0
Pickett	4.4	4.3	-.4
Polk	13.6	13.7	1.0
Putnam	47.7	48.5	1.7
Rhea	24.2	24.8	2.2
Roane	48.4	49.4	2.1
Scott	19.3	19.6	1.9
Sequatchie	8.6	8.8	2.5
Sevier	41.4	42.5	2.7
Smith	14.9	15.0	.6
Sullivan	144.0	144.3	.2
Unicoi	16.4	16.4	.1
Union	11.7	12.0	2.8
Van Buren	4.7	4.8	1.3
Warren	32.7	33.0	.9
Washington	88.8	89.1	.4
White	19.6	19.8	1.1

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Development	$ 112,400	$ 59,400	$ 263,900	$ 435,700
Vocational Education and Other Education	445,878	0	148,626	594,504
Community Development	4,582,426	1,901,622	8,293,169	14,777,217
Energy and Enterprise Development	1,473,369	0	311,762	1,785,131
Local Development District Planning and Administration	379,000	0	126,335	505,335
Research and Technical Assistance	18,300	0	0	18,300
Total	**$7,011,373**	**$1,961,022**	**$9,143,792**	**$18,116,187**



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Virginia

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**5,346.8**	**5,425.**	**1.5%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**549.9**	**552.0**	**0.4%**
Alleghany	14.3	14.2	-.9%
Bath	5.9	5.3	-8.9
Bland	6.3	6.4	1.5
Botetourt	23.3	24.1	3.4
Buchanan	38.0	38.1	.4
Carroll	27.3	28.1	3.2
Craig	3.9	3.7	-5.2
Dickenson	19.8	20.1	1.5
Floyd	11.6	12.0	3.4
Giles	17.8	17.8	-.2
Grayson	16.6	15.6	-5.7
Highland	2.9	2.9	-2.5
Lee	26.0	26.4	1.7
Pulaski	35.2	35.1	-.4
Russell	31.8	32.0	.7
Scott	25.1	25.2	.4
Smyth	33.4	33.4	.0
Tazewell	50.5	51.2	1.3
Washington	46.5	47.7	2.4
Wise	43.9	44.1	.5
Wythe	25.5	25.7	.5
Bristol City	19.0	18.2	-4.6
Clifton Forge City	5.0	4.9	-3.8
Covington City	9.1	8.7	-3.7
Galax City	6.5	6.8	3.4
Norton City	4.8	4.6	-4.4

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Volume I. Figures for 1981 are from "Estimates of the Population of Virginia Counties and Cities: July 1, 1981 (Provisional)" by Julia H. Martin and Michael A. Spar, Taylor Murphy Institute, University of Virginia, adjusted by ARC to the revised state estimate published by the Census Bureau in March 1983. ARC ratio-trend projected estimates give a total of 559.1 thousand for Appalachian Virginia.

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Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 731,407	$ 0	$ 303,283	$ 1,034,690
Community Development	288,500	115,000	201,035	604,535
Energy and Enterprise Development	86,000	0	0	86,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	355,000	0	215,951	570,951
Research and Technical Assistance	150,000	0	30,000	180,000
Total	**$1,610,907**	**$115,000**	**$750,269**	**$2,476,176**

West Virginia

Population
(in thousands)

	1980	1981	Percentage of Change 1980-81
State Total	**1,949.6**	**1,946.3**	**-0.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,949.6**	**1,946.3**	**-0.2%**
Barbour	16.6	16.6	.0%
Berkeley	46.8	47.1	.8
Boone	30.4	30.6	.5
Braxton	13.9	13.8	-.4
Brooke	31.1	30.7	-1.2
Cabell	106.8	105.5	-1.3
Calhoun	8.2	8.3	.6
Clay	11.3	11.4	.9
Doddridge	7.4	7.5	.7
Fayette	57.9	58.1	.4
Gilmer	8.3	8.3	-.7
Grant	10.2	10.3	.5
Greenbrier	37.7	37.9	.6
Hampshire	14.9	15.0	1.1
Hancock	40.4	39.8	-1.4
Hardy	10.0	10.0	-.2
Harrison	77.7	77.0	-.9
Jackson	25.8	26.1	1.2
Jefferson	30.3	30.9	1.9
Kanawha	231.4	229.0	-1.0
Lewis	18.8	18.7	-.9
Lincoln	23.7	23.9	.9
Logan	50.7	50.6	-.1
McDowell	49.9	49.1	-1.5
Marion	65.8	65.4	-.6
Marshall	41.6	41.5	-.4
Mason	27.0	26.9	-.4
Mercer	73.9	74.1	.2
Mineral	27.2	27.2	.0
Mingo	37.3	37.4	.2
Monongalia	75.0	74.9	-.2
Monroe	12.9	12.9	.2
Morgan	10.7	10.9	1.3
Nicholas	28.1	28.4	1.0
Ohio	61.4	60.2	-1.9
Pendleton	7.9	7.9	-.5
Pleasants	8.2	8.2	.0
Pocahontas	9.9	10.0	.4
Preston	30.5	30.5	.3
Putnam	38.2	38.9	1.8
Raleigh	86.8	87.6	.9
Randolph	28.7	28.7	-.1
Ritchie	11.4	11.4	-.4
Roane	16.0	15.9	-.1
Summers	15.9	16.1	1.1
Taylor	16.6	16.6	.1
Tucker	8.7	8.7	.6
Tyler	11.3	11.4	.4
Upshur	23.4	23.6	.6
Wayne	46.0	46.4	.8
Webster	12.2	12.4	1.0
Wetzel	21.9	21.7	-.8
Wirt	4.9	4.9	-.6
Wood	93.6	93.2	-.4
Wyoming	36.0	36.2	.4

Figures for 1980 are from the 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants (PC 80-1 series, state reports). County figures for 1981 are ARC ratio-trend projections based on 1976-78-80 years, adjusted to 1981 revised Census state total populations. State figures for 1981 are from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982" (series P-25, No. 927), U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1982

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health	$ 39,200	$	$ 9,800	$ 49,000
Vocational Education and Other Education	300,000	0	700,000	1,000,000
Community Development	4,836,260	55,415,174	16,128,988	76,380,422
Housing	100,000	0	0	100,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	580,000	0	255,505	835,505
Total	**$5,855,460**	**$55,415,174**	**$17,094,293**	**$78,364,927**

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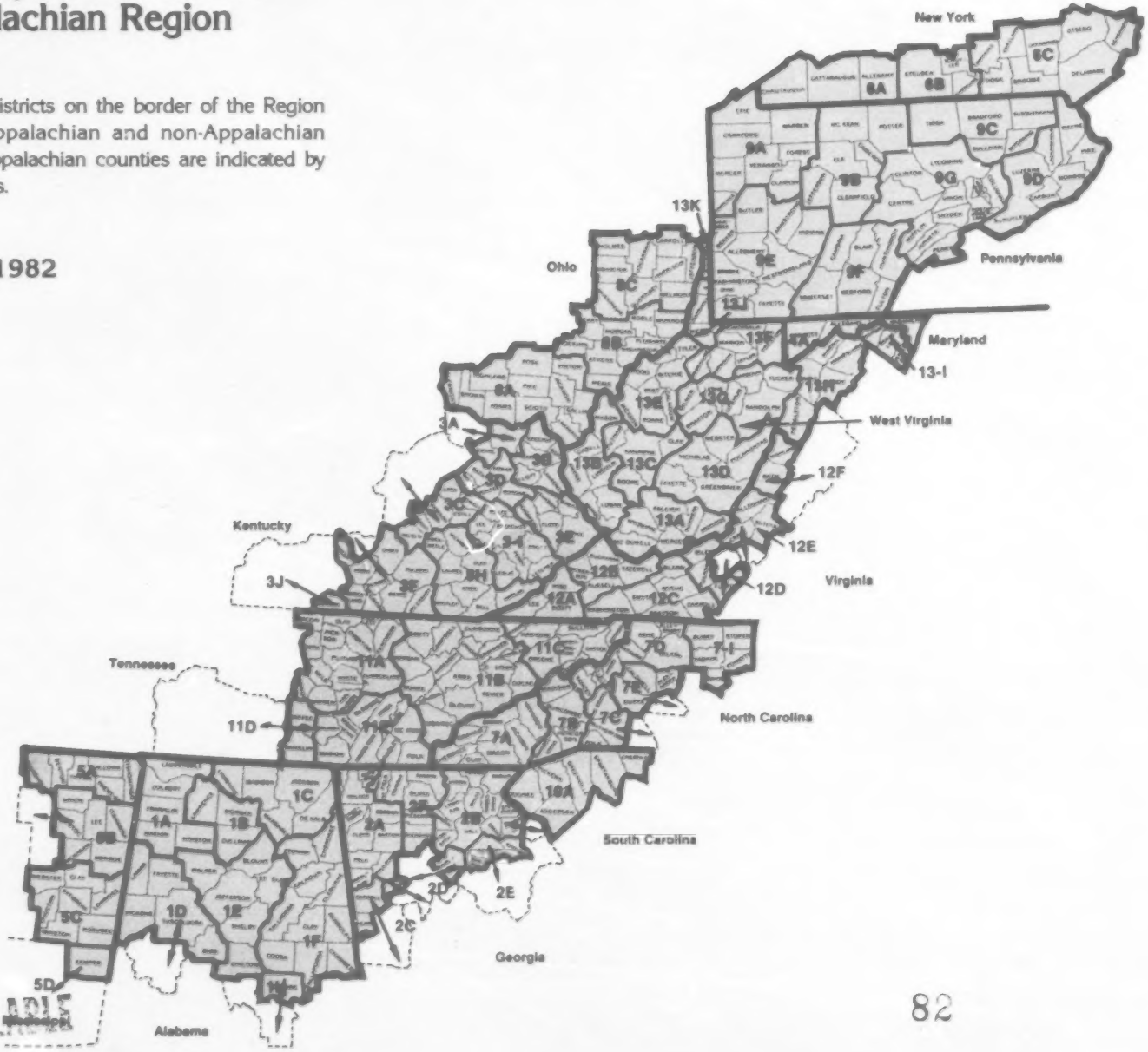
Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region

This map includes districts on the border of the Region containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. The non-Appalachian counties are indicated by broken boundary lines.

September 30, 1982



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Local Development Districts

See the map opposite.

Alabama

1A: Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2603
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
205/383-3861

Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box C
Decatur, Alabama 35602
205/355-4515

Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
115 Washington Street, S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
205/533-3330

Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
Tuscaloosa Municipal Airport
Terminal Building, 2nd Floor
North Port, Alabama 35476
205/345-5545

Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Magnolia Office Park, Suite 220
Birmingham, Alabama 35256
205/251-8139

Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36202
205/237-6741

Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
500 Eastern By-Pass, Suite 202
Montgomery, Alabama 36117
205/271-2866

Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Drawer H, Jackson Hill Drive
Rome, Georgia 30161
404/295-6485

Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30503
404/536-3431

Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2308
Newnan, Georgia 30264
404/253-8521

Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 1801
100 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
404/656-7700

Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
404/548-3141

Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
503 W. Waugh Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
404/272-2300

Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

Kentucky

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
327 West Second Street
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894

Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-5191

Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
3220 Nicholasville Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
606/272-6656

Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355

Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
2nd Floor, Municipal Building
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
606/886-2374

Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 377
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629
502/343-3154

Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
ADD Office Building
London, Kentucky 40741
606/864-7391

Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
381 Perry County Park Road
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
606/436-3158

Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 2120
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
502/781-2381

Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Room 228, County Office Building
3 Pershing Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21501
301/777-2158

Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
P.O. Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
601/728-6248

Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer B
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
601/489-2415

Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
601/325-3855

Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
P.O. Box 499
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007

Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

New York

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
445 Broad Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5301

Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53½ Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
607/962-3021 and 962-5092

Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
O'Neil Building, 4th Floor
State at Court Street
Binghamton, New York 13901
607/724-1327

Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission
P.O. Drawer 850
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
704/488-9211

Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Haywood

7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
25 Heritage Drive
Asheville, North Carolina 28806
704/254-8131

Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 841
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
704/287-2281

Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford (Cleveland)

7D: Region D Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1820
Boone, North Carolina 28607
704/264-5558

Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

7E: Western Piedmont Council of Governments
30 Third Street, N.W.
Hickory, North Carolina 28601
704/322-9191

Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7I: Northwest Economic Development Commission
280 South Liberty Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
919/722-9346

Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
614/354-7795

Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
216 Putnam Street
St. Clair Bldg., Suite 410
Marietta, Ohio 45750
614/374-9436

Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association
P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
614/439-4471

Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A: Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
Biery Building, Suite 406
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
814/437-3024

Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 488
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162

Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
717/265-9103

Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
717/655-5581

Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
Park Building, Room 1411
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412/391-1240

Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
1506 - 11th Avenue, Suite 100
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
814/946-1641

Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. No. 1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
717/524-4491

Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union (Perry)*

South Carolina

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
P.O. Drawer 6668
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
803/242-9733

Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
1225 Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
615/432-4111

Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 19806
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
615/584-8553

Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
207 N. Boone Street, Suite 800
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615/928-0224

Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington; Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 1346
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
615/381-2040

Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
413 James Building
735 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
615/266-5781

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 37
Duffield, Virginia 24244
703/431-2206

Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
703/889-1778

Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

*Geographically in SEDA-COG, administratively in Capitol Regional Planning and Development Agency in Harrisburg.

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
703/783-5103

Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Valley Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 3726
Radford, Virginia 24143
703/639-9313

Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
P.O. Drawer 2569
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
703/343-4417

Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
703/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 1442
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
304/425-9508

Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning and Development Council
1221 6th Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25712
304/529-3357

Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne; Boyd County, Kentucky, and Lawrence County, Ohio

13C: BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council—Region 3
1223 Leone Lane
Dunbar, West Virginia 25064
304/768-8191

Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development Council (Gauley)
500B Main Street
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-4970

Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council—Region 5
P.O. Box 247
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
304/485-3801

Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development Council
200 Adams Street
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693

Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning and Development Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
304/472-6564

Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 887
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-1221

Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council—Region 9
121 W. King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743

Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Regional Council and Planning Commission—Region 10
P.O. Box 2086
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800

Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel; Belmont County, Ohio

13K: B-H-J Planning Commission—Region 11
814 Adams Street
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
614/282-3685

Counties: Brooke, Hancock; Jefferson County, Ohio

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

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Appalachian Regional Commission

March 31, 1983

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